## FRENCH WOMEN UNDER THE EMPIRE.

"No one," says M. Michelet, "can have falled to remark the gradual but rapid separation of the two sexes in France. They appear to have nothing in common, neither ideas nor interests. There is no sympathy between them, scarcely mutual forbearance. They are coming to regard each other not only as necessary evils, but as natural enemies, restrained alone by the force of circumstances from coming into collision. The domestic hearth," he continues, "is cold. the family dinner a silent meal; and at night each retires to a separate chamber. Even in society, the amiable hypocrisy of ordinary oliteness is insufficient to draw the men towards the women. It there be several rooms open for the reception of the company, the ladies will be found crowded together in the most spacious and resplendent apartment, where they are left to their own devices, except when at long intervals some fine old gentleman, one of the few survivors of the ancient school of courtesy. ventures within the magic circle to offer graceful compliment, or to say a few kindly words to the wife or daughter of an old comrade or fellow-collegian."

This reciprocal alienation of the two sexes, so faithfully depicted by M. Michelet, is particularly observable by the seaside, where, in England, an exactly opposite state of thing usually prevails. The men there pass their time in playing at cards or billiards, in reading the manner in significance of the property of the cards papers, in sipping coffee or absinthe, while the ladies are left to amuse themselves as best they may. Immediately after dinner, perhaps, the "happy family" will sally forth in a group to the terrace, or jetty, but no sooner do they encoun-ter another "happy family" of their acquaintance than the constituent elements fly apart— the gentlemen invariably falling to the rear, and presently vanishing from the scene. Even on public ball-nights at the Saloon, or Casino. it is only the very young men who are intrepol enough, or sufficiently fond of dancing for its own sake, to enter the arena-the gens braccata for the most part contenting themselves with blocking up the deorway and craning their necks to mark the results of waltzing in short skirts. The dance over, the lady is conducted straightway to her seat, previously secured by her mantle and cane, and her partner, seemingly half ashamed of the exhibition he has made of himself, slinks back among his fellows. But there is no attempt at conversation, no interchange of ideas or sentiments, and certainly no love-making, or less serious flirtation. A few whirls round the room, flowed by a souliess smile and an unmeaning weekly ball at a fashionable Form of the bicekly ball at a fashionable French wateringplace; while on other nights the two sexes are vided by a barrier not the less real for being

Public manners are the reflection of public

morals. It is not merely a question of politeness and good breeding that there should exist a cordial and sympathetic understanding between the component parts of each section of ciety—but of love and reverence for all that good and true and noble in the conduct of The most careless and superficial observer an hardly fail to be struck by the deteriora-ion of the upper classes of society in France, ring the last ten or a dozen years. The type a thorough gentleman has become almost a uriosity. The very countenances of the n The very countenances of the men noral tone. Nine faces out of ten wear the same expression of coarse selfishness, of habitual disgard for the feelings of others, of disbelief in he present, and of reckless indifference as to he luture. The women, too, are vain, conceited, insolent, and supercilious, though they can be exceedingly graceful in manner, and at times fascinating, notwithstanding their harsh, shrill voices, which are usually patched in a particularly high key. Their only object in life appears to be, to enrich their milliners at the expense of their husbands, and to display on their persons the greatest possible quantity of silk, or satin, or muslin, of every hue under the sun. In the company of men they are comparatively at, though quivering with "nods and becks and wreathed smiles;" and it is only among themselves that they give the reins to their ongues, and show of what volubility female are excessively indulgent, so long as they are loo young to enter into rivalry with themtoo young to enter into rivalry with them-elves, but they take no trouble to impart a sound moral training, or to set up for their uidance any higher standard than the ruling ashion of the day. To float with the stream, to go with the multitude—that is, the fashionable multitude—is the sole principle they teach,

or pretend to illustrate by example. The fact is, the empire is materialism. It is reign of brute force tempered by sensuality. ccess, however achieved, is alone respected The means are as nothing; the end alone is egarded. Somewhere in Louis Napoleon's writings it is laid down as an indisputable gma that there is nothing demoralizing in supremacy of the sword; and that while arts of peace and the pursuit of riches corrupt and enervate the national character, a thirst for martial glory elevates and purifies it. 4. Eugene Felletan, indeed, is of a different opinon, for he insists that under a military and war-like government the men are enslaved by the women, that is, through their personal charms; and as there can be no real union where the man ne is possessed of sound knowledge and useful deas, he draws the conclusion that in such cirimstances the society of the equally beautiful at more amusing Hetaira will be preferred to hat of her insipid, if virtuous, sister. And to atisfy ourselves of the general truthfulness of his theory, we need only turn to authentic picres of the court of the first Napoleon. At the me time it may be freely conceded that a too siduous devotion to mammon is also apt to wer the moral tone, by engendering a hard mess, by contounding wealth with desert, id by exaiting the acquisition of wealth to the mk of a meritorious achievement. But it is at ast equally unquestionable that the certain sequences of passing one's children through to Moloch are a vain egotism, an inerable insolence of demeanor, an habitual tempt for human sympathies, an unhappy isdain for all that is weak, an immoderate dmiration of all that is strong. And history alls us that the restless excitability induced by quent indulgence in warlike enterprise, and equent imperilment of life and limb, seeks natural outlet, during the intervals of peace, plunging headlong into the most hazardous neculations, airly based upon the doctrine of nances. Reckless gambling supersedes legiti-sate commerce; patient industry is held to indi-ate the absence of ingenuity and self-reliance; d the episodes and accidents of life are reduced a system of lotteries. And of these, not one ontains fewer prizes or a greater number of lanks than the lottery of marriage; for though, ording to M. Michelet, Frenchwomen make he best as well as the worst of wives, little, if ny, circumspection is displayed by the gene-ality of Frenchmen in their choice of a part-er for life. It is not so much a bosom friend and companion they seek, as a dowered and alaried housekeeper, who shall also trans it their name and property to another gene-tion. They have been, besides, so harassed wars and revolutions, and all sorts of acts political violence, that they have come to ook upon wedlock, likewise, as a matter for a cup d'etat. The Rape of the Sabines, that stilliant writer sarcastically remarks, would ave suited them exactly. The unmarried men uld like nothing better than to organize an spedition, and make a razzia among the unpartied woman. As for the feelings and affec-ions of the bride, that is quite a secondary onsideration. She is free, however, to weep in grivate over the desolation of mind and heart which she has been sold, or flung, through interested calculations or utter indifference her parents, with full knowledge of the dire onsequences that might be expected to ensue, at fidelity to the nuptial couch is a question at concerns the husband, not them; and it ould be an insult to him, to their daughter.

ad to themselves, to anticipate the bare possility of public scandal. In his clever, but certainly not pro-

tion held by the mother in a French family, M. Pelletan asserts that the question at issue between man and woman does not touch upon their relative superiority or interiority, but turns upon the special cailing of the latter. but turns upon the special calling of the latter. This riddle he proceeds to solve according to the popular notion, by proclaiming a young sirl's vocation to be—to please; a woman's—to love; a mother's—to rear her babe; and a grand-mother's—to go to confession and to entertain company. The first part of this programme is carried out with minute deliberation. The maiden is exefully fitted out as a privateer, and duly provided with letters or marque; but a capduly provided with letters of marque; but a capture once effected, she must dismantle as tast as possible. To employ her means of captivation after she has secured a husband would be a pure loss of time and power if directed against her captive, and perilous to herself if directed against any other individual.

All writers on the state of female society in France at the present time agree in this, that female education is either totally neglected, or shamefully misconducted. The father seldom, if ever interfere in the state of the st f ever, interferes in the affairs of his house hold, or with the bringing up of his children— certainly not of his daughters. The result is that they are brought up in such hopeless ignorance of all which they ought to know, and with such a pernicious familiarity with all which they could dispense with knowing, that no man with refined feelings and liberal ideas can, for a continuance, experience heartfelt pleasure in their society, or make them his real friends and companions. Marriage thus be-comes a mere union of bodies—a simple affair or eating and drinking in the same room, of sleeping under the same root, and of raising up a successor to the joint property. Such is the mature judgment passed upon the women of France of the present day by the most earnest and thoughtful writers among their own fellowcountrymen.

In w at class of society in France, asks M. Pelletan, thall a man look for a wife with whom he can treely interchange ideas and scattlments? Not among the agricultural laborers; for the peasant girl is a mere machine, prematurely used up by hard labor. Exposed to all weathers, indifferently fed, coarsely clad, she watches the sheep, thins the leaves of the vine, hoes the field, looks after the broodlings, makes hay, helps in harvest time, prepares the soup, bakes the bread, and attends to the washing. For her there is no repose, no relaxation, no time for the mind to form-nothing but work, work, work, Above this substratum is seen the Norman farmer's wife, well-to-do in worldly goods, abundantly fed, and comfortably attired; but she, too, is busy all day with her poultry-yard, garden, and dairy, and her mind remains embedded in matter. The condition of the manufactory girl is still werse, from every point of view. She is only a "hand," only a part of the steam-engines, an interior adjunct of the costly ma-She eats and drinks when she can, and what she can, and sleeps in a miserable garret, with one who is not her husband; and if a child be born, and survive the first half-hour, it is carried off to a foundling hospital, or to a Salle d'Asile. The position of the well-employed skilled artisan is, indeed, superior to any of these. His wages enable his wife to devote herself to the promotion of his material comtoris, to keeping his house in order, and to cooking his food to pleuse his palate. The children are his food to please his palate. The children are brought up at home, and early trained to habits of industry until of an age to be sent out into the world to earn their own livelihood. But even here nothing is thought of but work—the body is everything, the mind a cypher. There remains, then, the class that styles itself wealthy and independent, and in France there are very few girls belonging to this section of society who do not possess a dower, more or less con-siderable.

The education of a young lady begins with what concerns her toilette. She learns to sew, to embroider, to tie a ribbon, to put in a pin, to fit a dress, so arrange a flower in her hair. In other words, she is taught that dress is the first consideration. Her personal attractions, however, can hardly be said to be of secondary importance. She therefore acquires the art of walking, or rather, of gliding, with grace. She is bidden to hold herself upright without stiffness, and to assist nature, where needful, by hiding a little here, by showing a good deal there. Then she must know when to smile, and how much to bestow on this person and how much on that. To droop the eyelids and assume an air at once modest and prevocative is also an art that may one day stand her in good stead. In addition to these outward and visible attractions, a well-bred damsel is expected to possess the accomplishments that are indispensable in good society. While yet in her early youth she will dance with languor, she will martyrize the piano, she will sing—falsely perhaps, but with abundant fire and animation. Should her voice fail her altogether, she must be content to handle the pencil and the brush, and to improve upon nature. As for the development of her intellectual faculties, continues M. Pelletan, she is sent for a year or two to a boarding-school, or a convent, where she obtains a vague notion of orthography, and begins to suspect that it is the earth which revolves, and not the sun. After a while she will even affirm that two and two make four, and ecome almost capable of checking the different items in the cook's marketing account. Here and there an ambitious mother adds a smattering of English or Italian, but such a polyglot erudition is apt to be mistaken for pedantry, it is only the most superlative aristocrats who, aiming at eccentricity, care to ead the "Vicar of Wakefield," or the works of Metastasio without the intermedium of a trans-

In the matter of ideas a well-born maiden remains to her wedding day a blank page. Of the world, of life, of man, of hersell, she knows no more than she does of her catechism, which she once learned by rote without attach-ing more importance to it than to her first communion, "a sacramental ceremony performed in white muslin." She is willing to believe that here is a Paradise-perhaps even, a place of future punishment for common people—since M. le Cure affirms such to be the case, and it would be ill manners to doubt his word. A cer tain amount of religiou is requisite for all who have the privilege of moving in good society, though usually considered preferable it seasoned with a good dash of super-tition. Ever ashionable education is expected to confess herself once a month, to go to Mass on Suuday to make the sign of the Cross with holy water and to eat fish on Friday; but in all this she need see no more than a respectable formality, placed in the same category with the etiquette relating to morning calls.

From time to time the marriageable damsel takes up a book, but history wearies her, though, as M'me, de Stael observes, in a country where they cut off women's heads it is as well to know something of politics. Serious books of any kind are voted a bore and conjure up the blue devils, but with the aid of a sentimental love story even an automa day in the country may be indured. The theatre, however, is prized far above any novel, for there romance is seen in The impulsive maiden feels as if she perself were a part of the spectacle and one of the performers; she vibrates in common with others; she swims, as it were, in a flood of electric passion. There, too, for the first time she forms some idea of the meaning of love, and upon that idea may depend the whole course o her future life. She sees, moreover, after what fashion a point-blank declaration of love is made and received, and how a too presumptuous admirer may be kept a arm's length without being offended and sent adrift. Such, according to M. Pelletan, is the usual extent and character of the education bestowed upon a young girl destined to move in the higher circles of French society. The only chords in her heart that have been developed she has been taught how to attract, and she has learned how to dream. But is such training likely to at her for becoming a suitable companion for a man, or a sensible mother for his

The lively, if biting, satire of M. Eugene Pelletan is more than confirmed by the grave and sorrowful strictures of M. Michelet, who does not hesitate to affirm that all French girls benot hesitate to affirm that all French girls be-longing to the more opulent classes—with, of course, a few rare exceptions—are inspired by their mothers with ideas and fancies long sines | costliness, but in originality of attire. The most

exploded among men. Female education, as at present conducted in France, he stigmatizes as negative et sterilisante, not only as regards the villages; while the richest silks and satins of negative et sternisante, not only as regards the worldly and precoclous maidens who become women without ever being girls, but as regards those also who have enjoyed natural or adventitious advantages over their fellows, but are nevertheless as devoid of color and vitality as airplant cultivated in a dark cellar. applant cultivated in a dark cellar.

As Frenchwomen generally marry at an early age, the husband's influence would probably in time counteract the errors of their youthful training were matrimony at affair of the heart. and not a sordid calculation of the brain. Everybody who has ever been to Antwerp knows how love, in the case of Quentin Matsys, out of a Mulciber wrought an Apelles; and were a fatr chance afforded to that potent magician, there are no reason with the contraction of the contrac there is no reason why he should not work equally marvellous transformations in the case of the fair daughters of France, even under the sway of the sabre. Unhappily, there is no sianding-point for the mighly wizard whence to apply his lever to move a world of ignorance and fileolity. Men and women in France are and frivolity. Men and women in France are matched according to their respective means and prospects, and without the slightest reference to congeniality of tastes and pursuits. On attaining his thirtieth year, says M. Pell-tan, a Frenchman begins to weary of extravagance and dissipation and settles down to his work in sober earnest. In one way or another he contrives to purchase a share in some mercantile or professional occupation, and then looks around him for a wife to act as his Minister of the Interior. Within the circle of every mar riageable young lady's acquaintance there exists an elderly person, apparently created for the express purpose of providing her with a husband. To this matrimonial broker, or Sister of Charity, it seems the most natural and proper thing in the world that a girl with a fortune of her own should be united to a man who happens to want such an article. She therefore names the amount to the latter, and, if the figure suits his views and expectations, she sets about establishing mutual relations between the owner of the fortune and her chosen client. As soon as the ice is broken on both sides the suitor solicits a personal interview, because, as the Code confers upon the damsel the privilege of a veto, it may be assumed that she is entitled at least to see the face of the man in whose house it is proposed she should reside for the remainder of her days. A meeting is accordingly arranged to come off in the presence of the young lady's mother, or other discreet and experienced matron. At the appointed time the maiden enters the drawing-room in a toilette the very embodiment of simplicity and unstudied elegance,—so thoroughly has she mastered the art of concealing art. She seats herself on a low stool by her mother's side and becomes intensely interested with her embroidery. The suitor arrives, also got up for the occasion, his outer man fresh from from his tailor, and with the air of one who expects to carry the place by assault. Salutations are politely exchanged, and also a few remarks on the current topics of the day. A pause then ensues, until the gentleman, gathering himself together, rashes at the "bull-finch" before him and elegant to the course of the course of the current topics. and clears it at a bound. Having expounded his budget, he takes his leave perfectly satisfied with the impression he has made, if not with that which he has himself received. For, all this lime the other himself received. this time the other high contracting party has remained silent, or answered only in monosyllables, though naturally prepossessed in favor of the man who has paid her the complimation of the man who has paid her the complimation. ment of selecting her from among her fellows to preside over his house. Should the wooer not repent of his morning's work, both sides proceed to the negotiation of the marriage contract. This is done in a business-like manner, and as between entire strangers. When the respective signatures have been affixed to the irrevocable deed, a little love-making is purmitted, and the young people see each other daily, for an hour or so at a time and even daily, for an hour or so at a time and even daily, for an hour or so at a time, and even walk together in the garden, if there happen to be one, but of course always under the vigilant guardianship of the maternal eye. The young lady is probably not displeased to have a male companion, though now and then she may, perchance, be tempted to ask herselt why, if this be love, so much fuss should be made abit. But time and the hour run through the longest day, and at last the twain become oneone in name, one in interests, but still as widely severed as the poles in all that concerns the mind and the heart. Devoid of occup

resources, and for the most part neglected by their husbands, married women in good society, in France, have only the alternative of bigotry or pleasure, and they naturally commence with the latter—frequently in the end crowning a life of fathity, not untainted by sin, with a fit of sour devotion, just as in olden times men compounded for a life of lawless self-indulgence by being buried in a friar's "garb of woe." It may be questioned, however, if there is as much actual innuelicy to the marriage-bed in the present as in the past generation—at so much, indeed, through the influence of religious belief, or of a higher moral standard, as through the comparative absence of temptation. In fact, if a woman be not companionable as a wife, she is not likely to be so as a mistress. Besides, married women have now-a-days to contend against a large field of competitors, with all the chances against them. Frenchmen of the present day, if not less trivolous, are certainly le impressionable than their predecessors of the old school of gallantry; and having become practical and prosaic, they have lost their pasion for bonnes fortunes. An affair of the heart takes up time that might be more profitably devoted to affairs of the Bourse. If not less expensive, it is less troublesome and less dan gerous to keep a mistress, with regard to whom there need be no restraint and no self sacrifice, except of a pecuniary nature, and the association with whom is terminable at pleasure. It must not be forgetten that the social evil in France wears a very different aspect to what it has assumed in England. There is none of the coarse brutality, the rampant shamelessness, that render the streets of London impassable after dark for women who have any respect for themselves, or even for their sex. But for that very reason it is all the more to be dreaded. least, puts on the most seductive forms, employs surest arts of fascination, and arrays itself in the most attractive colors. There is nothing to shock or disgust the yet unperverted mind, but everything to throw it off its guard, to ensuare and finalis corrupt it in the absence of good example and precept, or the fear of public censure and reprobation. When the Cyprian goddess fied from Horsel, it was surely in Paris she fixed her shrine, for there the most dashing equipages, the most costly robes, the most sumptuous furniture, the most site dainties, and the "red, red gold, openly and lavishly laid upon her altar, and it is her nymphs and priestesses who set the fashion in dress and in every style of eccentric extravagance. Indeed it was only last spring season a subject of complaint among "the daughters of marble," that the respectable women aped their manners and imitated their costume so closely and successfully that it was a hard task to dis tinguish between "professionals" and "ama teurs." And it was regarded as a flash of genius when one, more inventive than her fellows, suggested that on the Longchamps Derby-day the trail sisterhood should surcharge their car-riages with cut flowers. How the signal passed through the rebel ranks is a mystery, but it is certain that the votaries of the Foam-boon appeared on that occasion in great force, each with her brougham or caleche stuffed loaded with bouquets, to the utter discomfiture of the uninitiated.

M. Dupin, in his recent attack on "the un-bridled luxury of women," has been ac-cused of wilful exaggeration, and it must be admitted that he laid on must be admitted that he laid on his colors too unsparingly, though confounding two things, all too similar and yet not the same. He omitted to make any sort of distinction between the iuxe effrene of the grand-monde and the hixe effronte of the demi-monde. There is this excuse, however, to be made for him, that in outward appearance it really is that in outward appearance it really is very difficult to draw such a line. The reckless nanta for dress, which just now rages with the fury of an epidemic among the women of France, is even more glaring by the seaside than in Paris. There the one end and object of life

the most delicate hue are traifed over the moist sands, or exposed to the burning sun on the terrace of the etablissement, their speedy destruc-tion furnishing a welcome though unneeded exense for some fresh and still more starting novelty. It rich people alone indulged in such follies, it would be a less serious, if still a very regretable matter; but the eyll is rapidly spreading downwards to the lower strata rapidly spreading downwards to the lower strata of society, in spite of the opposition it there encounters on the part, not only of husbands and fathers, but also of youthful aspirants to connubial bliss. Not many mouths ago an open air meeting was held at Marseilles, at which some hundreds of young men pledged themselves not to change their condition until women had come to their senses, and learned to be more moderate in their personal expenditure. But it is clear that the remedy must come from the same quarter whence the distemper first the same quarter whence the distemper first broke out. Notwithstanding the pure and simple elegance of her present style of dress, and entertaining sincere and profound respect for her many virtues, no one can deny the fact that the Empress Eugenie is answerable for much of the wild extravagance that is rendering the women of France an object mingled ridicule and terror to their own country men. Her Imperial Majesty cannot be held altogether guiltless of having given the first impulse to the present inordinate passion for brave apparel and outward adorating of the person, and, therefore, to her does it belong to check the further spread of the fatal and outrageous folly by discountenancing its indulgence within the walls of her patace. The disorder has now grown to such a height that the most disastrous results must ensure to the paterns. disastrous results must ensue to the national character, if prompt measures be not adopted for its immediate mitigation, and eventual sub-jection to the rules of good taste and common sense. It were vain to attempt to legislate against it, for sumptuary laws in the ninetcenth century would certainly be an anachronism and an egregious biunder. Equally vain is the idea of writing it down, unless women in "good society" can first be persuaded to read some-thing more serious than a Journal of Fastions, or the last novel by George Sand. As for poor M. Dupin, all that he has yet succeeded in doing is in furnishing the design of an additional cos tume, and in raising a good-natured laugh at his own expense, as even the fair objects of his vituperation admit, with a smile, that he is-"very amusing."—Temple Bar for June.

### AUCTION SALES.

I, JOHN EDGAR THOMSON, Trustre in a certain indenture of mort age of the properly bereinatter described executed by the Tyrone and Clearfield Raliroad Company, to me as mortgagee in trust to secure the payment of the principal and increst of bonds of said Company to the amount of \$35,000, which mortgage is dated the lat day of November. A. D. 1860, and recorded in the office for Recording Deeds, etc., in and for the country of Blair, on the 8th day of November. A. D. 1860, in Mortgage Book "B," pages 107, 108, 109, 110, and 111, do hereby give notice that default having been made for more than ninety days in the navment of the interest due and demanded on the said bonds. I will, in pursuance of the written request to me directed of the holders of more than filteen thousand dollars in amount of the said bonds, and by vir ue of the power conferred upon me in that respect by the sail mortgage expose to Public Sale and sell to the highest and best bidder, by M. 2HOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers at the PHILADEL-PEIA EXCHANGE, in the City of Philadelphia, on Thursday, the 27th day of September, A. D. 1866 upon the terms and conditions hereinafter stated, the whole of the said Mortgage dpremises, viz.:—

The whole of that section or the Tyrone and Clearfield Hallroad, from the point of connection with the graded line of the said Tyrone and Clearfield Hallroad, from the point of connection with the graded line of the said section of the Turnero Station in Blair county, to the point of connection with the graded line of the said section of the said section of the same is now constructed. Ingelieve were said section of the same is now constructed. Ingelieve were said section of the same is now constructed. Ingelieve were said section of the same and all the lands used and occupied for railways, depots or stations between said points on said section of three and one quarter miles of road, and all the tolls incomes, issues and profits to be derived and to arise from the same and all the lands used and occupied for railways, depot 0 T 1

Company in connection thereatin.

The said section of the Tyrone and Clearfield Balirond extending from the point of intersection of the said Tyrone and Clearfield Balirond with the Pennsylvania Railroad to the point of connection with the Fransylvania of the said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad, known fand as "The Intersection" is about 3% miles in length. a TERMS OF SALE.

TERMS OF SALE.

810.000 of the purchase money to be paid in cash when
the property is struck off, and the balance within twenty the property is struck off, and the baiance within twenty days thereafter.

PAYMENT on account of the said balance of purchase money, to the extent of the dividend thereof payable on the bonds scured by the said mortgare and the matured coupons of said bonds may be made in the said bonds or coupons; may be the dividend is less than the actual sum due upon the said bonds or coupons, the holders may retain nosession of the said bonds and coupons, on receipting to the said Trustee for the said dividend and endorsing payment of the same on the said bonds or coupons.

Upon the puchase money being paid, as altoresaid, the said Trustee will execute and deliver a deed of conveyance of the premises to the purchaser or purchasers in pursuance of the power conterred upon him by the said mortgage.

conveyance concerned upon the power conterred upon the said mortgage.

Any fur her intermation in respect to said saie, or premises may be had upon application to the undersigned Trustee, at the office of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, No. 238 S. Third street Philadelphia.

JOHN EDGAR THOMSON, Trastee,

No. 238 S. THIRD Street,

M. THOMAS & SONS. Auclioneers

Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street,

Philadelphia.

C 0 I. R. FRANKLIN PALEY, Trustee in a certain Indenture of Mortgage of the pit sperty hereinsits described, executed by the Tyrone and Clearfield Ballroad Company to me as mortgage in trust, to secure the bay men of the principal and interest of bonds of said Company to the amount of 85450, which mortgage is dated the lat day of February, A. D. 1861, and recorded in the office for recording deeds, etc., to and for the county of Blair, on the 4th day of February, A. D. 1861 in mortgage book B. page 118 etc. and in the office for recording deeds, etc., in and for the county of Centre on the 26th day of February A. D., 1861, in mortgage book E. page 40e, etc., do hereby sive modes that details having been made for more than linety says in the payment of the interest due and demanded on the said bonds, I will, in pursuance of the written request, to me directed of the holders of more than \$20,0,0 in amount of the said bonds, and, by virtue of the power con erred upon me in tha respect by the said mortgage, expose to pub ic sale, and sell to the alignest and bear bidder, by M. THOMAS & SOSS, Auctioneers, at the PHILADEL-PHIA FX; HANGE, in the city of Philadelphia on Thursday; The 27th day of September, A. D. 1865 upon the terms and conditions hereinafter stated, the whole of the said mort gage premises and tranchiges viz.;—

The whole of that icetion of the Tyrone and Clear field Railroad from Tyrone Station, Blair county Pennsylvania, to Philipsburg, in Centre county. R. FRANKLIN PALEY, Trustee in a certain Inden-The whole of that icction of the Tyrone and Clear field Railroad from Tyrone Station, Biair county Pennsylvania, to Phillipsburg, in Centre county, Pennsylvania, as the same is now constructed, together with all and singular the fallways, rais, cross-ties, chairs, spikes from timber, bridges, tences, together with all real property of every description acquired by and selonging to said Company appurtenant to said road, and all the rights, liberties, privileges, and corporate tranchises of said road and company and all the tolk, income, issues, and profits to be derived and to arise from the same, and all the lands used and ocupied for railway depots and stations between said points with all buildings standing thereon or procured there or.

points with all buildings standing thereon or procured there or.

AND GENERALLY.

All the lands ratiways ralls bridges culverts, trestle works, tool-houses, coal-houses wharves, lences, rights of way, workshops machinery, stations, deports, deport grounces, works nearonry, and other superstructure, real estate buildings, and improvements of whatever nature or kind appertaining of belonging to the above-mentioned property and to the said section of the said Tyrone and Clearfied Rallroad, and owned by said Company in consection there with, said all the rights fiberiles orivileges, and corporate tranchises of said road and Company.

The said section of the said Tyrone and Clearfield Rallroad, extending from said Tyrone Station, Biair ceunty, to and shrough the borough of Paillipsburg, in Centre county, is about 23 miles in length.

\*\*TERMS OF SALE.\*\*

Centre county, is about 73, miles in length.

TERMS OF SALE.

\$19,000 of the purchase now, y to be paid in each when the property is struck off, and the balance within twenty days thereafter.

Payment on account of the said balance of purchase money to the extent of the dividend thereof payable on the bonds secured by the said mertrage and the matured coupens of the said bonds may be made in the said bonds or coupons; and if the dividend is less than the actual sum due apon the said bonds and coupons, the ho days and rebain possession or the said bonds and coupons on receiving to the said frastee for the said dividend, and andorsing payment of the same on the said bonds or coupons.

Upon the purchase money being paid as aforesaid, the Trustee will execute and deliver a deed of convoyance of the premises to the purchaser of purchasers in pursuance of the power conferred upon nim by the said mortgage.

mortgage.
Any further information in respect to the said sale o premises may be had on application to the understated Trustee, at his office, No. 42 South THIRD Street, in the city of Phindelphia.
B. FRANKLIN RALEY Trustee.
M. THOWAS & SONS, Auctionsers.
6 11 m3m Nos. 149 and 141 South FOURTH Street.

AUCTION SALES.

I. JORN EDGAR THOMSON, Trustee in a certain Indean ure of Morigage of the property hereinafter described executed by the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad Company to me, as Morigagee in Trust, to secure the payment of the principal and interest of bends of said Company to the amount of \$225 600 which Morigage is dated the 12th day of May, A. D. 1859, and recorded in the office for recording deeds, etc., in and for the county of Blair, on the 18th day of May, A. D. 1859, in morigage book A. pages \$23.4 5.6-7 and 8, and in the office for recording deeds, etc., in and for the county of Centre, on the 12th day of May, A. D. 1859, in morigage book E. page 170, etc., do hereby give notice that default having been made for more than ninety days in the payment of the interest due and demanded on the said bonis, I will, in pursuance of the written request to me directed of the holders of more than \$50,000 in amount of the said bonds, and by virtue of the power conferred upon me in that respect by the said Morigage expose to public sale and self to the highest and bear bidder by M. THOM 58 & SONS. Auctioneers, at the PHILADELPHIA EX. CHANGE, in the city of Philaselphia, on Thursday, the 27th day of September, A. D. 1898, upon the terms and co-fditions hereinatter stated, the who co of the said morigaged premises, viz.—

The whole of that section of said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad from the point of intersection with the Tyrone and Lock Haven Hailroad near Tyrone, Blair county, Pennsylvania to Phillipsburg Centre county, Pennsylvania to Phillipsburg Centre county, Pennsylvania to Phillipsburg Centre county, Pennsylvania as he same is now constructed together with all and singular the railways, rails, bridges, fences, privilezes, rights, and all real property of every description acquired by and belonging to said Company and all the tolks, income, issues, and profits to be derived and for arise from the same, and all the lands used and occupied for railways, depots, or stations between said points with all the buildings st TI

a10,000 of the purchase money to be paid in each when the property is struck off, and the balance witain 20 days PAYMENT on account of the sain balance of purchase money, to the extent of the dividend thereof payable on the bonds secured by the said mortgage and the matured coupons of the said bonds or coupons; and if the dividend is less than the actual sum due upon the said bonds or coupons, the holders may retain possession of the said bonds and coupons on receipting to the said Trustee for the said dividend and endorsing payment of the same on the said bonds or coupons. bonds or coupons.

Upon the purchase money being paid as aforesaid, the Trustee will execute and deliver a deed or conveyance of the premises to the purchaser or purchasers in pursuance of the power conferred upon him by the said

mortgage.

Any further information in respect to said saie, or premises may be had upon application to the under sisned Trustee, at the office of the Pennsylvania Raii road Company, No. 238 S. Third street, Philadelphia.

JOHN EDGAR THOMSON, Trustee, No. 288 S. THIRD Street.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers, Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

### PROPOSALS.

DROPOSALS FOR STATIONERY

BUREAU OF NAVIGATION,

NAVY DEPARTMENT.

WASHINGTON, June 15, 1888.

Scaled Proposals will be received at this Bureau, until 12 M., on SATURDAY, the 14th of July, proximo, for the supply of Communicers' and Naviga ors' Stationery at the Navy Yard. New York, for use on board vessels of the United States Navy.

Trinted schedules, giving a li-t of the names and quantities of the articles required will be furnished on application either to the Bureau directly or to the Navigation Office, Navy Yard, New York, where samples may be seen.

No proposal will be entertained un'ess accompanied by evidence that the bidder is a recognized

panied by evidence that the bidder is a recognized dealer in the articles to be supplied, nor unless the proposals are complete for all the articles, in kind and quality, as stated as the articles, in kind and quality, as stated as the articles, in kind and quality, as stated as the articles, in kind and quality, as stated as the articles, in kind and quality, as stated as the articles, in kind and quality, as stated as the articles, in kind and forted; and the Bureau reserves the right to reject any or all of the bids which it shall not be for the interest of the Government to accept.

Government to accept.

Every ofter must be accompanied by a written guarantee of ability to perform a contract; and sureties in the full amount will be required to sign Proposa's will be endorsed "Proposals for Stationery," and addressed to the Chief of this Bureau.

THORNTON A. JENKINS, Chief of Bureau of Navigation. S E A L E D P R O P O S A L S Will be received by the subscriber until 12 o'olock M, on THURSDAY, the 12th day of July

FURNISHING THE MATERIALS CONSTRUCTING CULVERIS in the First Culvert District of the city of Cam-den, New Jersey as follows:— ONE BRICK CULVERT,

ONE BRICK CULVERT, four feet in diameter, extending from the intersection of second and blokle streets, southward along Second street to the intersection of Hartman street (about 1850 feet) and thence westward so far as is necessary to make an outlet to the river

ONE BRICK CULVERY, three feet in diameter, extending from the intersec-tion of Second and Mickle streets eastward along Mickle street to Broadway (about 1800 feet). ONE BRICK CULVERT,

ONE BRICK CULVERT, three feet in diameter, extending from the intersec-tion of Second and Stevens streets eastward along Stevers street to Broadway (about 1800 feet). On and after the 25th day or June metant plans and specifications of the required work will for examination at the office or the City Clash EDWARD H. SAUNDERS,

Camden, June 8, 1866.

Camden, June 8, 1866.

City Surveyor.

Second street.

6 29 17 12

# GOVERNMENT SALES.

CALE OF GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS STABLES, FENCING, WHARVES, EIC., AL GIESBORO, D. C.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
FIRST DIVISION,
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 19, 1968.

By order of the Quartermaster-General, there
will be sold on the premises, at Public Auction,
under the direction of Captain George f. Browning, A. Q. M., commencing on TUESDAY,
July 10, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., and continuing
from the same hour each day thereafter (except
FRIDAY, July 13, on which day the Water Works
will be sold), until the whole shall have been disposed of, the following described public property,
to wit:—

Eacen (11) OFFICES (frame) 28x140 (two stories), 16x20, 16x28, two 20x20 (two stories), 16x38 (ki chen adjoining 10x16) 12x32 15x16, two 26x26, Eigaty-nine (89) LABORERS' QUARTERS (frame); seventy-four 16x18, fourteen 12x14, and one 16x16 with shed adjoining 8x11

Fen (10) DWELLINGS (frame), 25x50 (two stories, with back buildings 12x32), four 10x24, 15x40, 15x32, 16x28 (with wing 16x17, and two kitchens adjoining 9x12 and 10x16, 16x20, with wing 10x14, 15x40, 15x32, 16x28 (with wing 16x17, and two kitchens adjoining 9x12 and 10x16, 16x20, with wing 10x14, 14x24, was

0x12 and 10x10, 16x20, with wing 10x14), 24x24 (with shed acjoining 15x40) Nine (9) MESS-HOUSES (frame) 28x190 (two storios), 15x60 (with wing 16x20), 28x140 (two stories), 28x130 (with additions 10x12), 28x140, 28x50 (two stories), 16x50, 16x34, and 28x40

Thirty-two (32) STABLES (frame); twenty-four 28x452 six 28x350, one 11x32, and one 12x29 (with shed adjoining 14x50).

1) HOSPITAL STABLE (frame), with 5270 Inneal feet of stabling.
One (1) ISSUING STABLE (frame), with 5812 lineal feet or stabling. Twenty (20) BUILDINGS (frame), 28x32, 28x58, 18x32, 18x31 15x65, 10x16, four 16x50, four 9x22, 28x432, 28x140, 21x48, 28x300, 20x25, and 17x17.

SHEDDING, 7758 ineal test. Turry-two (32) WATER TANKS, 4x16; two feet op. Seventy-eight (78) MANGERS, 3/x16; three and

Seventy-eight (78) Alangers, 5,216; three and a ha f feet deep.

Fwenty (20) OUF HOUSES.
One (1) 11AY SHED 112x812.
One (1) GRAIN HOUSE (trame), 56x220.

Three (3) WHARVES: One 40 181 square feet, one 11,169 square feet, and one 2880 square feet. FENCING, 23 980 lineal feet.

One (1) STOREHOUSE (frame), 52x150. Two BLACKSMITH SHOPS (trame), 48x160,

and 64x160.

One (1) ENGINE HOUSE, 17x32.

The buildings will be sold singly, and most be removed within twenty days.

The buildings will be taken down at the expense of the purchasers. The depot is accessible by water, and vessels of the largest class can be loaded at the whart. whart. 1erms-Cash, in Government funds.

A boat for Giesboro will leave the Sixth street wharf every hour during the day of sale.

For further information apply in person, or by letter, to Captain GEORGE T. BROWNING, A. Q. M., Giesboro, D. C., or to this office.

Brevet Brigadier General U. S. A., in charge, 6.20 wim9t.

### GOVERNMENT SALES.

A SSISTANT QUARTER MASTER'S OFFICE, No. 1189 GIRARD Street, Parladelphia, Pennsylvania, July 2, 1866.

Will be sold at Public Auction, on account of the United States, on the grounds at ISLING-TON LANE, PHILAD LPHIA, Pennsylvania, on TUE-DAT, July 10, 1866, sale commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., precisely, the buildings, etc., here-tofore known as

CAMP CAWALADER. 39 frame buildings, with shingle roofs,

7 frame sings.
1 sentry box.
1 flag staff, with bail and vane.
4 double lever iron force pump (Surnhum's

6 wooden pumps ooden hydrants, with lead attachments.

3 iron fire p.ugs. 59 window sashes assorted. 8 table tops and 22 treatles.

wooden benche 2 wooden wash troughs. 2 carpenters' benches. 80 feet office railing.

t ounter shelving drawers, etc.
1490 feet picket (ence.
2418 feet board fence. 12 feet high, containing about 89,000 feet rough boards and hom ock scausing, to be sold in lots to suit purchasers.

2 large ofs of frewood. 900 white pine shingles. 16,000 feet 4x6 hemlock scantling, used as plank

15,800 feet 3-inch hem'ock plank, used as plank

10.500 feet 3-inch hem ock plank, used as plank 10.6d
78.450 bricks, in chimneys, gut ers, wells, etc.
The frame build-ngs contain about—
172.440 feet hemlock scantling
60.540 feet flooring and-tongued boards.
222.500 feet rough boards.
The build-ngs will be sold separately.
Terms of sa t—Cash, Government funds.
A deposit of ten (10) per cent, to be paid on every accepted bid; the balance to be paid immediately after the sale.

after the sale.

The iron wafer-pipe to be sold by the foot, more

The iron water-pipe to be sold by the foot, more or less, as it lies buried in the ground, to be dug up and the ground filled in by the purchaser, and by superficial measurement amounts to

1453 feet 3-men iron water-pipe.

598 feet 14-men iron water-pipe.

202 feet 1-men iron water-pipe.

The buildings, etc., must be removed within twenty (20) days from date of sale, and will be at the risk of the purchasers

The Ridge Avenue Passenger Railway Cars pass near the Camp every five minutes.

By order of Brev. Brig. Gen GEORGE H. CROSMAN, Ass't Qr. Master General U.S. A. GEORGE R. ORME, Capt. and Assistant Quartermaster. G OVERNMENT SALE

SIX HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FIVE THOUSAND POUNDS OF WROUGHF AND
CAST IRON
Will be sold at Public Auction, from the State
Arsenal Building, in Savannan, on
WEDNESDAY, July 11, 1866.
Sale commencing at 10 A. M.
The Iron is as follows:—
150,000 pounds Cast Iron (Shell Metal), in the city,
near the wharf.
150 000 pounds Cast Iron (Guna) is the city.

180 000 pounds Cast Iron (Guns), in the city, near the wharf. the wharf.
43,000 pounds Wrought Iron Scrap (Gun Carriage Irons), in the city, near the whari,
91,000 pounds Cast Iron (Guns), about five miles from the city, on a good road.
54,000 pounds Cast Iron (Guns), about nine miles

from the city, on a good road.

15 500 pounds Cast Iron (Guns), about two miles from the city, on the river; no road by land.

165,000 pounds Cast Iron (Guns), about four and a balf miles from the city, on the river; no road by

8000 pounds Cast Shell and Scrap Iron, in the forts.

The attention of Northern buyers is invited to this sale

The rifle projectiles have on them sabots of brass or lead and antimony.

The Iron will be divided into lots of from 20,000 to 100,000 pounds. Buyers can get lists at the Ordnance Depot at Savannah several days before the sale.

They are requested to examine the lots before the

Terms—Cash, in United States currency.
The Iron in the city to be removed within fifteen days after the sale.

Capt. of Ordnance, Brev. Lieut -Col. U. S. A., 6 20 12t Commanding Augusta Arsenal. UARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, FIRST DIVISION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 23, 1866,
Will be so'd at Public Auction, under the direction
of Captain George T. Browning, A. Q. M., at GIESBORO, D. C., to the highest bidders, on FRIDAY,
July 6, 1866, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., three

STABLE AND STOCK-YARD MANURE. containing in all about two hundred thousand cubic yards, most of which is in the immediate vicinity of the wharves, at which boats and barges can be con-Purchasers will be required to remove the Manure on or before the 1st day of September next, unless otherwise arranged with the owner of the grounds,

Terns:—Cash, in Government funds.

A boat for Gie-boro' will leave the Sixth street wharf every hour, up to 12 o'clock M., on the day By order of the Quartermaster-General

JAMES A. EKIN,
Bvt. Brig.-Gen. U. S. A.,
In charge First Div Q. M. G. O. 6 26 9t SALE OF GOVERNMENT STEAM-IUG.

Assistant Quartermaster's Office, Philadelphia Depot June 29, 1868, Will be sold at Public Auction, at SHACKA-M

Maxon Street Whar!
Philadelphia Penna.

Maxon Street Whar!
Philadelphia

Penna.
en

SATURDAY
July 7, 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M., the

United States
STEAM TUG "MONITOR."

Tonnage
1046-96 tons; length, 80 5 10 feet; breadth,

18 5-10 feet; depth, 7 7-10 feet

The tug is now lying at Shackamaxon street

wharl, where she can be examined.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

By order of

Brevet Brig.-Gen GEO. H. CROSMAN, Assistant Quartermaster General U.S.A.
HENRY BOWMAN.
Brevet Maj. and Assist. Quartermaster.

TRUSSES, SUPPORTERS, ETC.

PHILADELPHIA SURGEOND
BANDAGE INSTITUTE, No. 14 N.
NINTH Street, above Market—B. G.
RVERETT, after thirty years' practical experience,
guarantees the skillul adjustment of his Fremium
Fatent Graduatins Pressure Truss, and a variety of
others. Supporters, Eiastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces,
Crutches, Suspensories, etc. Ladies' apartments con-PHILADELPHIA SURGEONS'



6 9 lm No. 38 S. SECOND Street, Philadephia.

GREEN PEAS, GREEN CORN,

FRESH PEACHES,

FRESH TOMATOEN PLUMS, ALBERT C, BOBERTS DEALER IN FINE GROUERLES, MILL MOUNTS 18 ap Cor. ELEVENTH and VINE Streets.

LOST—THE GERTIFICATE NO. 1221, ISsued by the City of Philade hale, cold. to provide
for the subscription to the Feans, Ivinia Railroad Company's stock dated September 26, 1827 for one themenad
deliars, payable to John Garti Desbason of Prestan,
Lancashire, England, and Brey Sharp, of London, England, trustees, bearing interest at att per cent, per annum Redesmants July 1, 1883.